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ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1941

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

HENRY LLOYD

M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., J.P.,

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

EDWARD O. EVANS

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St. Asaph Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1941.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-eighth Annual Report, which has to be limited to a record of important alterations, improvements or developments which have taken place during the year, statistics, social conditions, and general information relating to the area, the incidence of infectious disease, and such other matters as are required by the Ministry of Health.

APPENDIX I.

Section A.—Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area, 23,057 acres (land and inland water).

Population at Census 1931, 7,873.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident mid-year population for 1941 is 8,407.

The number of inhabited houses in 1941 according to the rate books is 2,236.

Rateable value £42,603. Estimated product of a penny rate, £175.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The district is rural, and its chief pursuit is agriculture. Quite a large amount of corn is now grown, since it has been made compulsory by the Ministry of Agriculture. Previously, farms in the Vale of Clwyd had been converted into land for grazing for cattle and sheep only. Milk production is carried on upon a large scale; very little butter is produced, and no cheese. There is a

limestone quarry at Dyserth, where lime and stone are produced in large quantities. There is some unemployment in the district.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of births registered in the district during 1941, as given by the Registrar General, was 125—63 males and 62 females—6 more than in 1940. Of that number, 7 were illegitimate—3 males and 4 females. There were six stillbirths—4 males and 2 females—and 1 was an illegitimate female.

The 125 births gave a birth rate of 14.8 per 1,000 of the resident population, compared with 14.2 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths registered during 1941 was 193—100 males and 93 females—giving a death rate of 22.9 per 1,000 of the resident population. Of that number 113 have to be excluded, being non-resident and mostly admitted to the Public Assistance Hospital at St. Asaph from outside parishes in the county of Flint. On the other hand, 19 persons—11 males and 8 females—residents of the district who died in places and institutions outside the district—have to be included, making a nett total of 138—69 males and 69 females—which gives a nett or “corrected” death rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the resident population. This is high, compared with 12.9 per 1,000 for England and Wales. Table III. gives the causes and ages at death.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 12, which is high—6 males and 6 females—giving a death rate of 104.3 per 1,000, compared with 59 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Table IV. gives the causes and ages at death.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 307 cases of infectious disease notified during 1941 (excluding tuberculosis), namely 27 of diphtheria, 16 of scarlet fever, 2 of paratyphoid, 6 of pneumonia, 7 of puerperal pyrexia, 7 of erysipelas, 168 of measles, 50 of whooping cough, 18 of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 of ophthalmia neonatorum, and 5 of cerebro-spinal fever. Measles and whooping cough were very prevalent in the district.

Table II. gives further information regarding these cases, with ages and distribution in the different parishes.

For military cases reported, but not included in the above list—being non-civilians—see tabular statement.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There was no death from diphtheria or scarlet fever, but one from paratyphoid. Measles was very prevalent in the district and all over the country, but only one death occurred therefrom, and none from whooping cough. No death occurred from poliomyelitis or encephalitis lethargica, but one from cerebro-spinal fever.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1941.

Births 125.

	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	60	58
Illegitimate	3	4
Birth Rate—14.8		

Deaths.

	Males.	Females.
Total—193	100	93
Corrected Deaths—141 .	70	71
Death Rate—22.9.		

Corrected Death Rate—16.4.

Number of cases of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth:—

From Sepsis	None.
From other causes	None.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age—Total, 12.

	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	6	6
Illegitimate	0	0

Rate per 1,000 births—104.3, which is high.

Deaths from measles—1.

Deaths from whooping cough—0.

Deaths from diarrhoea, under 2 years of age—0.

Stillbirths.

	Males.	Females.
Total	4 ...	2
Legitimate	4 ...	1
Illegitimate	0 ...	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1941.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	0 ...	0 ...	0
Scarlet Fever	10 ...	10 ...	0
Diphtheria	27 ...	27 ...	0
Typhoid (including Para Typhoid) ...	2 ...	2 ...	0
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	7 ...	10 ...	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1 ...	0 ...	0
Pneumonia	6 ...	0 ...	8
Measles	168 ...	0 ...	1
Whooping Cough	50 ...	0 ...	0
Erysipelas	7 ...	6 ...	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0 ...	0 ...	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5 ...	5 ...	1
Acute Polio-encephalitis	0 ...	0 ...	0
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	0 ...	0 ...	0
Dysentery	0 ...	0 ...	0
Total	289	60	10

NON-CIVILIAN LIST.

KINMEL PARK CAMP.

1941

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Tuberculosis:	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	8
Pneumonia:	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	8
Influenza:	31	12	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	53
Erysipelas:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rubella:	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Measles:	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
C.S.F.:	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria:	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	31	12	5	8	4	5	7	1	—	4	2	3	82

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was reported during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 18, and the number of deaths was 8. Particulars of all cases of tuberculosis notified are forwarded every week to the County Medical Officer of Health. 14 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 4 were non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY BELONGING TO
THE DISTRICT DURING 1941.

Age. Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
10	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
15	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
20	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
25	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
35	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
45	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	8	6	3	1	4	4	0	1

(1) All cases were notified in the area. No action had to be taken for non-notification in the area.

(2) No evidence of excessive incidence of mortality from tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under the above Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No action was required under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

During the year 61 cases from the district were treated in the Isolation Hospital, 10 of scarlet fever, 27 of diphtheria, 6 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6 of erysipelas, 10 of puerperal pyrexia. There were 512 cases of infectious disease admitted into the Hospital during the year from all areas of the Hospital Board, made up as follows:—C. spinal meningitis, 71; erysipelas, 12; diphtheria, 272; puerperal fever, 38; scarlet fever, 98; typhoid, 21. total, 512; which was a large number. During the previous year (1940) 302; in 1919 226; in 1918 290.

DISINFECTION.

Arrangements for disinfection can be made as required with the Isolation Hospital Steward. A Washington Lyon disinfecting apparatus in the Hospital grounds is used as required.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

GENERAL.—There are District Nurses with C.M.B. qualifications in all the parishes. Generally two or more parishes join together to support one, such as at Tremeirchion, Bodfari, Waen and the lower portion of the parish of Cwm; also Dyserth, Meliden and Marian, in the parish of Cwm. A Nursing Association at Rhuddlan has Bodelwyddan joined to it. St. Asaph also has a good organised service.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—The nearest Flintshire Centre is at Rhyl, where there is a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre under the control of the Flintshire County Council and their Health Visitor. Those who live in the surrounding parishes make use of it.

There are three Health Visitor Nurses. Nurse Green has charge of St. Asaph, Bodelwyddan and Rhuddlan parishes; Nurse Edwards, of Carmel, near Holywell, has charge of Bodfari, Tremeirchion and Rhualt; and Nurse Hancock has charge of Meliden, Dyserth and Marian, in the upper part of the parish of Cwm.

SMALL POX.—No provision.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—The Denbigh Infirmary is within convenient distance of the district, and is made use of on the Denbigh side. On the Abergele side of the district the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl, and the War Memorial Hospital, Rhyl, take in surgical cases, being within easy reach. At the Denbigh Infirmary there are 19 free beds, but any surgical cases will be admitted at a maintenance fee of £1 6s. 0d. per week, and maternity cases 30/- per week. At the Rhyl Hospitals the fees are higher. There is also the West Denbighshire Hospital at Colwyn Bay for that side of the district.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases a hired motor ambulance from Messrs. Brookes Brothers, Rhyl, is used.

(b) For non-infectious cases and accident cases there is a motor ambulance on hire in connection with the Denbigh Infirmary, and another by a private firm, Messrs. Brookes Brothers, Rhyl, which is used generally to remove cases to the Rhyl Hospitals.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Medical Research Council has had established "The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service" at Castle Bank, Conway, North Wales, under the care of Dr. D. T. Robinson, where all laboratory examinations are efficiently and quickly carried out free of cost.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.—A quantity was purchased by the District Council and distributed to the local practitioners in the Council's area.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Analyses of water supplies are carried out by the same Laboratory Service at Castle Bank, Conway.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These cases come under the control of the Flintshire County Council, and patients have to be admitted to the Chester Infirmary for treatment.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

IN THE AREA

(1) TUBERCULOSIS.—No private institution is provided in the district for tuberculosis, but patients who cannot afford treatment in private institutions are well provided for by the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association (Denbighshire and Flintshire area, whose Medical Officers visit clinical centres at Denbigh and Rhyl, where patients from the district are examined and suitable cases are sent to institutions provided for them in North Wales—at Meadowslea Hospital, at Penyffordd, Flintshire, and the North Wales Sanatorium, Llangwyfan, near Denbigh.

(2) MATERNITY.—Since extension of St. Asaph Maternity Wards, reported in my previous reports, due to the increasing number of confinements, this increase still goes on, from 109 in 1939 to 191 in 1940. The number of live births in 1941 was 276; stillbirths, 14; total, 290.

Males	Females.
134 live births.	142 live births.
7 legitimate still births.	6 legitimate still births.
0 illegitimate still birth.	1 illegitimate still birth.
<hr/> Total 141	<hr/> Total 149

This large increase has been due to the large number of soldiers' wives who have come to reside temporarily in several outside parishes in the district.

FEVER.—For fever the Isolation Hospital at St. Asaph is available. In a previous report a description of the original hospital, built in 1929, by the then District Joint Hospital Board, was given, when the following public bodies established it:—Aled and St. Asaph Rural District Councils, Abergele Urban District Council, Denbigh Borough Council, and Prestatyn Urban District Council. In 1940 six new constituent authorities were embraced and included in the combination of authorities, namely Buckley, Connah's Quay, Flint, Holywell Urban and Holywell Rural, and Mold; now Ruthin Borough, making 12 public bodies interested. A great extension of the Hospital was carried out, but war conditions retarded its progress. When re-opened the hospital was stated by a representative member of the Ministry of Health to be the largest and best equipped Isolation Hospital in the whole of Wales.

ST. ASAPH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL.

The year 1941 has been marked by an all-round increase in the amount of work undertaken. The Maternity Department has continued to grow, and the increased accommodation provided has been fully occupied most of the time, with good general X-ray work. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of surgical operations under an anæsthetic, the total amounting to 270. Total admissions, 1,360; total discharges, 1,377; number of births (live), 276; still births, 14; total 290, as stated above.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL: ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

Mr. F. A. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect, Mold, who carried out the great extensions previously described, has now given me a further report, as follows:—

Reference was made in last year's report to the completion of the Hospital extension scheme, which now provides accommodation for a total of 81 patients. Twenty-nine can be nursed in separate cubicles and fifty-two in eight wards—four for males and four for females. Each nurse has a separate bedroom fitted with a lavatory basin, heated towel rail, and built-in wardrobe. These bedrooms are fitted with special door locks, so that each nurse has absolute privacy, and a master key is provided for the Matron's use only.

In amplification of my previous reports in 1939 and 1940, I may say that the original small pavilion block for ten beds is now connected on to the central heating plant and the central hot water supply. Steam supply for the laundry is also connected on to the central steam supply, the original steam boiler fixed in the laundry block being retained as a stand-by boiler. From experience of working the completed Hospital over the past twelve months, it can be stated that the re-modelling of the Hospital on the most up-to-date principles of planning and equipment has resulted in both efficiency and economy, and the facilities now provided are greatly appreciated by the staff and patients.

KINMEL PARK CAMP REPORT.

Sewage Disposal.—As reported in the annual report for 1940, by Cpl. Greenwood, R.A.M.C., the plant is adequate and capable of dealing with all the sewage from the Camp. A man under the direction of the Garrison Engineer is fully employed in charge of the plant, and I make inspections at regular intervals.

Refuse Disposal.—The refuse collected is carried out daily by the units, and the disposal is as follows:—(1) Salvage of all salvageable material. (2) Incineration of foul waste refuse in two Horsfall incinerators. (3) Tipping of dry ash for the purpose of levelling waste ground.

Swill.—Swill is collected and removed daily by private contractors.

Water.—Supplied by Rhyl U.D.C. This supply has been satisfactory.

Food.—Food is inspected prior to issue, adequate storage facilities being available.

Milk.—All new milk is boiled immediately after delivery at the camp.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.—Bedding, clothing and personal articles are treated when necessary in the Manlove Alliott disinfectant situated in the Camp. Disinfection of huts after cases of infectious disease is undertaken under my supervision.

General.—The sanitation of the Camp is of a very high standard, and every assistance has been afforded me in the carrying out of my duties as Camp Sanitary Assistant.

(Sgd.) D. COUPS, Cpl. R.A.M.C.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE AREA.

1.—(i) **Water.**

The parishes of Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph and Rhuddlan are supplied with water by the Rhyl U.D.C., and most of the parish of Dyserth by the Prestatyn U.D.C. These supplies generally have been satisfactory, but difficulties have arisen in supplying the areas which are sparsely populated, as the authorities will not extend their water mains, except where there are reasonable prospects of a return on their outlay. One instance occurred in that part of the parish of Bodelwyddan which is on the Kinmel Bay estate. The isolated houses here are supplied by a private company, the North Wales Water Co. Owing to the heavy cost of laying water mains, the charge for a supply of water is excessive. Several similar areas in the district are without a main supply.

BODFARI.—This parish is supplied with water from works constructed by the Council, which have proved satisfactory; the main supply at Pistyll for the village, and three smaller works for other parts of the parish.

CWM is similarly supplied; one at Aelwyd Ucha, one at Church Woods, and another at Cwm Mountain. There is also a supplementary supply when required during a drought from the water mains of the Holywell Rural District Council, who are supplied by the Birkenhead Corporation.

BRYNIAU, DYSERTH.—This high level area is supplied with water obtained from the mains of the Holywell R.D.C.

WAEN.—The water supply to this parish is from works constructed by the Council, and has proved satisfactory until this year. Owing to the drought and the increasing demand for water, particularly for dairy farms, the supply was below the demand. An appeal was made to the householders to economise in the use of water, and arrangements were made to fix meters to all farms and other large consumers. The population at the census of 1931 was only 270. When the original water works were completed in 1926 there were only 18 houses within a reasonable distance of

the water main. Now 64 premises are supplied and water laid on for cattle and the cooling of milk, etc., as previously stated.

TREMEIRCHION.—This village and isolated houses in the lower part of the parish are supplied with water from a source at Mynydd Bychan. Additional springs have been tapped from time to time, as previously reported, to increase the supply. The last extension was carried out by agreement with the owner and tenant of Aelwyd Ucha Farm. Owing to the increasing demand for water in the parish, the works of water supply constructed by the Council are now inadequate to meet the demand in dry weather.

The Council have under consideration schemes for supplementing the water supply for the parish, and recently a parish meeting was held in the village to consider the matter. The meeting recommended that the Rural District Council should go in for a scheme to provide an ample supply of water for the district in dry weather, and as there are several sources they recommended that the Council should engage an engineer to advise them generally and prepare a scheme for the approval of the Welsh Board of Health. There have been difficulties in the past. The rainfall in 1941 was only 24.72, as will be seen at the end of this book). This was unusually low and accounted for the small supply at Mynydd Bychan storage tank, which has a capacity for 20,000 gallons. The works there had a minimum supply of only 4,700 gallons in dry weather, which was inadequate.

RHUALLT.—A small scheme supplying this hamlet has been satisfactory.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

No important extension was carried out this year.

2.—Rivers and Streams.

No action was found necessary during the year.

3.—(i) Closet Accommodation.

There are only very few privies in the populous areas of the district where sewers are available. About 90 per cent. of the closet accommodation, where no sewers are available, are of the privy type with fixed receptacles, the remaining 10 per cent. being of the privy type with removable receptacles.

(ii) **Public Cleansing.**

Scavenging schemes by contract are in operation in the parishes of Bodelwyddan, Dyserth, Rhuddlan and St. Asaph. In the first three parishes the removal of house refuse from ashbins, etc., also the removal of contents of pail closets is undertaken by the Council. A similar scheme for St. Asaph is in operation for dry refuse only, and Tremeirchion also has a scheme now.

In other parts of the district the above work and cleansing are done by the occupier, and refuse is disposed of, as a rule, on the land.

The Council have controlled tips at Dyserth, Rhuddlan, St. Asaph and Tremeirchion.

(iii) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects discovered, and the action and result of action taken is appended to this report.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Grades of milk obtainable are:—

(1). **Tuberculin Tested Milk** from cows which pass the tuberculin test every six months. These herds must be kept in spacious airy shippens, well ventilated and well lit. The floors are of concrete with surface drainage, and they must have a plentiful supply of water to wash and flush out daily. The cows' udders are clipped in the winter months and udders always washed with suitable disinfectant prior to milking. Provided these conditions are faithfully carried out by the owner, no better form of milk can be obtained. Incidentally, at the time of testing all the udders are clinically examined by a Veterinary Inspector, and any cow with any pathological condition of udder is removed from the herd and instructions are given in writing that the milk from such cows must not be sold or offered for sale.

(2). **Accredited Milk.**—This is milk produced from clinically healthy cows, kept under the same conditions as T.T. cows. Veterinary Inspections are carried out every three months, and any cow which suffers from udder disease or any other scheduled disease is removed from the herd, and the milk must not be sold or offered for sale.

(3). **Milk from Non-designated Herds**, that is, herds which are neither T.T. nor Accredited. Many of these herds, but not nearly all, are subjected to veterinary inspections every six months. There is real need for improvement in the conditions under which this milk is produced. Many shippens are badly ventilated, dark and dirty, lacking in proper drainage and ordinary cleanliness of cows. Such milk would perhaps be all the better for pasteurisation.

(4). **Pasteurised Milk.**—Under the Special Designations Orders, 1936 and 1938, which provide only for a process of pasteurisation known as the "Holder" process, the milk had to be treated by heating it up to from 145° to 150° F. and held at this temperature for half an hour, and then immediately cooled to not more than 55° F. There are now the Milk (Special Designation)

Regulations, 1941, giving an alternative method of pasteurisation. Under this new method is a process of high temperature short time pasteurisation, which effectively destroys any disease-producing organism in the milk. The apparatus needed is much smaller and simpler than that required for the "Holder" method, is more easily worked, started and stopped, and readily cleaned. The milk has only to be retained at a temperature of not less than 162° Fahrenheit for at least 15 seconds. The milk should be tested from time to time to see that this process is carried out properly. A person applying for a licence shall indicate whether he requires the first "Holders" or the new method of 1941.

The Ministry Scheme for the control of certain dairy herd disease is now in force, but so far only a comparatively small number of herd owners have taken advantage of it. The scheme aims at increasing the quantity of milk for sale by controlling the four following diseases:—Mastitis, contagious abortion, Johne's disease (when there is intermittent diarrhoea and wasting, which is incurable), and sterility. This is a short term policy, and is not compulsory, but, if adopted by milk producers, would be the means of diminishing the enormous reduction in milk supply which these diseases cause.

(iv) **Shops and Offices.**

No action was found necessary this year.

(v) **Camping Sites.**

There are three camping sites in the area. No licences have been issued in respect of camping sites. The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time is 500.

(vi) **Smoke Abatement.**

No action was found necessary this year.

(vii) **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the district.

(viii) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Several tenants have been advised of the best methods for preventing infestation.

4.—**Schools.**

All schools in the district have a wholesome supply of pure water on the premises. The schools are closed when necessary during epidemics to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

Owing to the inadequate supply of water in the Tremeirchion district, the Tremeirchion School has suffered from a defective supply, but all the other schools are well supplied.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, an appeal was made to all parents in the district to make them realise the dangers of diphtheria and to persuade them to have their children immunised against it. While the response to the appeal was very encouraging, there are still some parents who unfortunately do not appreciate the value of immunisation or believe in the necessity for it.

During the year 1941 the following children were treated:—

Local children of School age (5—15 years)	797
Evacuated children (do.)	82
Children under 5 years	247
Total ...	<u>1,126</u>

This left approximately 186 cases to be done at the end of the year, and of this number 56 have since been dealt with, leaving 130 still to be done.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the assistance rendered by the local Red Cross ladies, and the two Health Visitor Nurses who visited the parents of the children under 5 years, pointing out the benefits to be derived by immunisation.

The Wellcome Brand of Diphtheria Prophylactics was supplied free of charge through the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service at Conway, North Wales.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

Mr. H. Lambert, Billeting Officer's Report on Evacuation during 1941.

I beg to inform you that the number of evacuated persons under the above Scheme, received in the St. Asaph R.D.C. area in September, 1939, was 1,158, and that of that number 850 were school children. The numbers decreased as the evacuees returned to the evacuation areas, and for 1941 the situation was as follows:—

	1/1/41	*6/6/41	31/12/41
Unaccompanied school children ...	131	740	409
Accompanied children	111	332	280
Mothers	71	215	175
Other adults'	20	107	109
Totals ...	<u>333</u>	<u>1394</u>	<u>973</u>

*The number of evacuees reached the peak during the year 1941 on June 6th, following heavy bombing raids.

I beg to add that during the year 1941 32 cases of scabies and 4 cases of impetigo were reported among school children. They were effectively treated at various Emergency Hostels in the counties of Flintshire and Denbighshire, but mainly at Glan-y-Môr, Prestatyn.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

All animals are slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Rhyl, which is a municipally controlled centre for the area.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.**

A summary is attached to this report showing samples of food and drugs collected for analysis, together with the result.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

Food inspection is mainly done by the County Council, and samples of food for chemical and bacteriological examination are taken by the same authority.

(e) **Nutrition.**

The District Council have taken no action in this matter apart from what is done by the Public Health Officials in the execution of their duties.

(f) No **Shell Fish** (Molluscan) are laid in this district.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses this Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	164
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	198
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	11
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	16
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 1

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936... .. —

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 20

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners 18

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	16
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	18
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	82
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	9
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e)—Any other* particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

GENERAL.

The unfit houses in respect of which clearance or demolition orders became operative, and which were licensed for temporary use, subject to the orders, are still occupied by persons rendered homeless by enemy action.

As previously stated, the 225 Council houses are occupied as before.

Immunisation.—As before stated, this was well carried out, the school children of 5 to 15 years and the evacuees, together with children under 5 years, totalling 1,126, or 85 per cent.—a record number in 1941, and 91 per cent. to date with 1,180 immunised.

(Signed) HENRY LLOYD,

M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1941 in the St. Asaph Rural District.

St. Asaph and District Conjoint Isolation Hospital.		Sanatoria: None.		*Dysentery.	
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year at Kimmel Park Camp.					
Measles ..	...	5	Pneumonia ..	...	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	8		Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	2	
Diphtheria ..	...	2	Rubella ..	...	3
			Erysipelas ..	...	2
			Influenza ..	...	53

TABLE III.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1941.

Name of District—ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT

Causes of Death.	ANALYSIS OF NETT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.							
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 100 years.
1 Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Tuberculosis of respirat'y system	8	...	...	...	7	...	1	...
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11 Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 General Paralysis of the Insane...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cancer	19	...	...	...	...	...	8	11
14 Diabetes	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
16 Heart Disease, Thrombosis & }	35	...	...	...	...	...	4	31
17 Myocarditis								
18 Other Circulatory Diseases and Arterio Sclerosis	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
19 Bronchitis (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Pnæumonia (all forms)	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Septic Ulcers and Duodenal	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
23 Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Other Diseases of Liver & Stone	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
27 Other Digestive Diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
28 Acute & Chronic Nephritis	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
29 Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Senility	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
33 Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Other Violence	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
35 Other Defined Diseases	12	...	...	1	1	2	8	...
36 Causes Ill-defined or Unknown...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	138	12	1	2	8	7	30	78

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1941.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

Name of District--ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{ Certified Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions and teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		4	...	...	4	3	3	2	...	12	

M. F.

Nett Births registered during the calendar year 125 { Legitimate .. 60 ... 58
 Illegitimate ... 3 ... 4

Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year 12 { Legitimate Infants 6 .. 6
 Illegitimate Infants 0 .. 0

Still-births 5— Legitimate: Male 4, Female 1.

Illegitimate: Male 0, Female 1.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1941
for the Rural District of St. Asaph, in the County of Flint,
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act,
1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the
Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	10	1	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	86	1	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	..	..	..
Total	96	2	..

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3		
Want of ventilation .. ..	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ..	..	..	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective ..		..	..	..
{ not separate for sexes ..		..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts:</i>	..			..
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	3	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Outwork in Unwholesome Premises. Section 108.
Nil.

HENRY LLOYD, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., L.S.A.,
Medical Officer of Health.

St. Asaph Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1941.

St. Asaph,

31st March, 1942.

To the Chairman and Members of the St. Asaph Rural District
Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to lay before you my Annual Report for
1941:—

Total number of inspections and visits made 1060

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases inquired into, including Scabies 87
Number of houses disinfected 88

DWELLINGS.

Number erected... .. 1
Number made fit for habitation 2
Number of cases of overcrowding 16

DRAINAGE, &c.

Number laid or relaid 20
Number cleaned, trapped and ventilated 14
Number of new water closets 9
Number of repairs to water closets 56
Number of new privies and ashpits —
Number of privies converted into W.C.'s... .. —

SCAVENGING.

	Bodelwyddan.	Dyserth.	Rhuddlan.	St. Asaph.	Tremeirchion.
No. of Cesspools emptied	—	7	—	—	—
No. of Privies emptied	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Pail Closets emptied	1300	1560	—	—	—
No. of Ashbins emptied	4004	16845	13540	11690	440
No. of Ashpits emptied	—	—	28	—	—
No. of Loads of Refuse	104	310	428	310	16
No. of Tons of Refuse	78	695	700	620	24

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Scavenging at Bodelwyddan	68	12	6
„ „ Dyserth	154	17	6
„ „ Rhuddlan	162	4	0
„ „ St. Asaph	158	0	0
„ „ Tremeirchion	21	0	0
Bodelwyddan: 52 loads of refuse were disposed of in the Rhuddlan tip and 52 loads on farms.			

St. Asaph: Special scavenging was done for the military billets. 64 tons of refuse were collected in 32 loads from 960 bins.

REFUSE.

Number of accumulations removed... .. 32

WATER.

Cost of water supplied in bulk by Holywell R.D.C.
for:—

	£	s.	d.
(1) Supplementary supply to the Parish of Cwm	44	14	9
(2) Bryniau, Dyserth	87	14	10

Number of new places supplied 4
Number of repairs, fittings, etc. 108

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Number of new dairies erected	—
Number of cowsheds erected	—
Number of dairies repaired	4
Number of cowsheds repaired... ..	6
Number of persons registered	114
Number of registered places in use and inspected	114

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number registered or licensed	10
Number erected	—
Number repaired	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number dealt with	1
--------------------------	---

ANIMALS.

Number of cases causing nuisance	8
-----------------------------------------	---

LODGING HOUSES.

Number registered and inspected	—
----------------------------------------	---

CLERICAL WORK.

Number of letters received... ..	520
Number of letters written	424
Number of informal notices served	46
Number of informal notices complied with	41

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Number of formal notices served... ..	35
Number of formal notices complied with	32
Number of prosecutions... ..	—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number registered... ..	64
Number of written notices	2
Number complied with	2

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following was kindly supplied by the Superintendent of Police:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

I beg to furnish the following particulars of Samples purchased under the above Acts in your district during the year ended 31st December, 1941.

Description of Sample.	No. taken.	Genuine.	Prosecutions.
New Milk	16	13	3
Rice	2	2	
Tapioca	1	1	
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	1	1	
Flaked Rice	1	1	
Fine Oatmeal	1	1	
White Bread	1	1	
Semolina	1	1	
Total	<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>3</u>

DETAILS OF FOOD CERTIFIED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN
CONSUMPTION.

Description.	Number.	Weight in Lbs.
Eggs	345	
C.C. Beef	129 Tins	
Sardines	53 Tins	
Jam	15 Tins	
Evaporated Milk	216 Tins	
Cheese		17 lbs.
Onions		215 lbs.
Orange Juice	1 Gallon Tin	

Yours faithfully,

WM. WASLEY, Superintendent.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

EDW. O. EVANS, F.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

RAINFALL IN 1941.

Taken by the Mayor (Alderman Gronwy R. Griffith) at
Yr Ardd, Denbigh.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.	Number of days with	
				.01 in. or more.	.04 in. or more.
January	1.94	.37	14	16	12
February	3.02	.52	18	21	17
March	2.94	.54	7 & 22	16	13
April	1.01	.27	2	11	8
May	1.98	.88	23	11	10
June ... ..	.61	.34	8	5	2
July	1.28	.39	13	12	7
August	3.28	.43	9	21	16
September ... ..	.47	.12	1	6	5
October	4.12	.83	5	19	15
November	2.10	.33	13	18	10
December... ..	1.96	.53	6	11	9
Total	24.71			167	124

Average total depth for past 6 years, 31.35 inches.

RHYL'S RAINFALL—10 Years Average.

The average Rainfall for 10 years, in Inches, is as follows:—

1932	26.79	1935	27.43	1938	28.31
1933	18.10	1936	30.42	1939	27.01
1934	21.48	1937	25.51	1940	29.32
		1941	19.73		

Yearly Average for 10 years, 25.41 inches.

